Opposition Threatened. The Washington correspondent of the Cincin-nati Commercial, (one of its editors,) in a recent letter from that city states that a large number of the Republican members of Congress are un willing to make adherence to the policy of the inistration a test of party fealty. In case such a test is attempted to be enforced a stampede is threatened on the part of those who are opposed to the leanings of Mr. Lincoln towards a conservative policy, and an organized opposition will be the result. The Commercial's correspon dent says:

Signs are not wanting of a purpose afoot in certain quarters to enforce a test of men's position—the test to be an agreement with the conservative, let-alone policy of the Administration. If this is attempted, there will be a bolt, and more than a third part of the house of Abraham will slough off and form an opposition party.

An Extra Session. There is a general desire expressed among the people for an extra session of the Legislature, so that they may arrive at a correct knowledge of the management and condition of the public affairs of the State. Important and delicate duties have recently been entrusted to our State officers, and the people want an account of their stewardship. The officers themselves, if they have faithfully discharged the trust reposed in them, should be equally anxious to render it. If there ever was a time when the most rigid economy was demanded in the administration of the Government, in all its departments, it is now. A vast public debt will necessarily be created. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that while our public obligations are rapidly increasing, the resources of the Government are being diminished through the channels we have heretofore received them. To meet the current expenditures of the Government, and the interest upon the public debt, a direct tax has become necessary. This must be provided for. But in providing for it, the people do not want federal tax-gatherers among them -another army of federal officers. Whatever tax Indiana has to pay, measures should be taken to place it upon our own tax list, and collect it the same as other taxes. Certainly the reasons we have given, with others that might suggest themselves, seem an ample justification for convening the Legislature in extra session, and if it is not done, the people will arrive at the conclusion that there is "something rotten in Denmark" with reference to the management of our State af-

The Emancipation Schemes. The Journal alludes in terms of conde to the scheme proposed in Congress for the emancipation of slaves. In an article upon the subject

Ominous murmurs are coming up thickly from the State of Kentucky. We hear threats of the disbanding of Kentucky's forces, of the resignatian of Kentucky officers, of deep denunciation by Kentucky Union men of all shades, if Congress persists in its policy of using the war for the emancipation of slaves instead of subduing the rebel-We have no doubt, from all we can learn, that the enactment of Trumbull's bill, as just and moderate as we may deem it, will be the signal for the defection of Kentucky from the Union, at least so far as any active aid in the war is concerned. And to a greater or less extent this defection will pervade every loyal slave State. We believe it will instantly strip off from the Union every vestige of loyal feeling in the slave States, both loyal and disloyal. To us such a teeling seems to be justified by nothing in the bill. It is unreasonable, but it is real. Argue with it as we may, it is there, and while it is there, it weakens the Union cause far more than the emancipation of a whole State full of slaves can possibly strengthen it. We can not afford to lose any of the slave States which have clung to the Union so long, and against such fearful resistance. The moral effect of the loss abroad would be disastrous to us. And at home it would at once build up a party against the Admin-istration which would soon end the unanimity that has been our salvation. We deplore such an ef-fect, and the more because we see nothing that should fairly produce it. But we can not shut our

Why should Congress persist in a policy which threatens such consequences? We can not tell. The good to be done is no degree equal to the mischief. We can not put down the rebellion at all, if at every step the haste or headlong zeal of over anxious patriots drives off from the Union a batch of States, or organizes a fresh party against the war. We must remain united or we shall be defeated. And if defeated we hardly need ask what sort of emancipation we shall accomplish. It will be a dear purchase for the cause of eman cipation to buy the present policy of Congress at the expense of losing five slave States, and the sympathy of tens of thousands of Democrats in

The Journal is not opposed to the emancipation policy. It favors a postponement of the question until the war is ended, solely for the purpose of preserving the unanimity which has thus far characterized the prosecution of the war. If Congress should adopt an emancipation policy, it predicts the loss of all the now loyal slave States, and a division of sentiment in the North which would jeopardize if not remove all hope of crushing out the rebellion and restoring the Union. It therefore advises the emancipationists to postpone this question until the war is over, when, if our arms are successful, they can obtain all they desire. The Journal says:

We believe that Congress should avoid adopting any measure seriously offensive to the loyal slave States, first, because we cannot afford to lose them, and second, because all that can be accomplished by the policy which offends them, can be as well accomplished after the war is over, when offence will not be so likely to be taken. and can not be half so serious. in other words, the Journal proposes to accom-

plish by hypocrisy and deception what can not be accomplished by a bold, open and manly course. It says we must retain both the moral and physical support of the loyal slave States in putting down the rebellion upon the assurance that the war is prosecuted for the sole purpose of preserving the integrity of the Government, without intic institutions. When the free States have accomplished the great work of crushing out the rebellion by the aid of the loyal slave States, the Journal says then "we shall have the power to do what we decide upon." Is such a course honest and manly? Does it become a great mation to practice such deception to maintain its integrity? The avowal of such a policy would as effectually drive the loval slave States, and we belive more certainly, than the adoption of an emancipation policy by Congress. But this is the Journal's idea of accomplishing results. It has no idea of integrity and honor. We have an illustration in point in its own expressions to show that it acts upon the doctrine that "the end justifies the means." Last winter it was asking the State printing from its Republican friends in the Legislature. It had not strength enough to obtain it, and to secure the coveted prize it was forced to make an alliance with another party who could furnish the necessary aid. As a com pensation for this service it contracted to give six per cent. upon its bills for all work done for the State. Thus it succeeded in the accomplishme of its object. But when it had obtained its end it repudiated its contract, supposing and alleging that there was no legal remedy to enforce both moral and plighted obligations. As the Journal

can accomplish what now offends them and when the offense can not be fulf so serious. Such is the Journal's idea of public morality and Govermental faith.

The Detroit Free Press says this question

should be left with the States, not because of any

Confiscating Slaves.

feeling which may be exhibited in those States adverse to slavery, but because the States have the the Judiciary. adverse to slavery, but because the States have the constitutional power to abolish slavery if they choose to do so, and Congress possesses no such power. It is a question belonging to the States, and there it should remain. In the exigencies of war, wherever our armies may march, slavery, like every other institution of the country, must suffer; that can not be belped; but the general emancipation of the slaves would be one of the greatest evils which could possibly be broughs upon the country, North as well as South, Make them free, and nineteen twentieths of them, at least, would prove only vagrants or criminals, who must be allowed to suffer or be supported at the public expense. Are we prepared to increase the burthens of the people to this extent when the annual expenditures of the Government are already at the rate of five hundred millions of dollars? Besides, along the Mr. Collamer would substitute that portion of whole line of the army operations on Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, white Union refugees are coming to our lines, escaping with their lives. leaving behind their homesteads, and all other of their property. They became destitute because of their loyalty to the Government. The accounts of their suffering and destitute condition Mr. Grimes that a committee investigate the is heart-sickening, and yet no Abolition voice is cause of all the disasters that have happened to raised asking that they may be received into the the Union forces. lines of our army, and supported out of the paper, pertinently asks, why not feed these white people first at the expense of the Government, and, if we have anything to spare, devote it to

Supreme Court of Indiana.

FIFTEENTH DAY. William Porter vs. State of Indiana-Daviess C. C. Affirmed. William Harrison vs. State of Indiana-Vanrburg C. P. Reversed. Frederick Draggoo vs. Francis Graham-Lagrange C. P. Affirmed Lewis Phelps vs. Henry Tilton-Elkhart C. Reversed. James Murphy vs. John V. Robbins et al -Putnam C. P. Affirmed. City of Lafavette et al. vs. Ezra Bush et al.be carried on without any reference to the subject Tippecanoe C. C. Petition for rehearing granted. Allen Dowell vs. Charles H. Dickenson-Delaware C. C. Dismissed by appellant. Samuel D Tenbrook vs. Oliver P. Brown-

Joshua W. Hughes et al. vs. Henry McDougle et al.-Decatur C. P. Reversed. Ezra Clark vs. Benoni S. Fuller et al.-Warrick C. C. Reversed.

John A. Dean vs. Evan H. Phillips-Wells C William W. Frybarger vs. Elisha Cockefair-Fayette C. C. Reversed. Barton W. Wilson et al. vs. Stephen Rybolt Decatur C. P. Affirmed. Archibald J. Stevenson et al. vs. John S. Gould et al.—Tippecanoe C. P. Affirmed.

Benjamin W. Meyer vs. Henry P. Pursoll et

al .- Laporte C. P. Affirmed.

TWEEFTH DAY. Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad Company vs. Clark Skinner-Madison C. P. Affirmed, I per ceut. Jas. G. Hope vs. Isaac Collins et al.—Wayne C. P. Affirmed, 3 per cent. Jas. H. Bennett vs. Wm. R. Preston et al .burgh C. P. Reversed. Wm. Moffit et al. vs. Wm. Tilden-Marion C

C. Affirmed, 2 per cent. John K. Thompson, adm'r, vs. Adam Kerr-Ripley C. C. Reversed. Christopher Keeber vs. Aaron Black-Allen O M. O. Bright et al. vs. Jacob Markel-Marion

C. P. Reversed. Jacob Aishuler et al. vs. Dan't Yandes-Foun tain C. C. Affirmed, 1 per cent. Lewis Roff vs. Board of Commissioners Perry county-Perry C. P. Dismissed. Sam'l S. Rooker vs. Wm. Hannamen-Marion C. P. Affirmed, 5 per cent. Wm. H. Tyler vs. Matthew Borland-Warren C. P. Affirmed, 2 per cent.

John J. Shiel vs. John Moffett-Morgan C. C

ffirmed, 5 per cent. Alanson B Merritt vs. Lyman Cobb-St. Jo eph C. P. Affirmed, 3 per cent. Albert Carder vs. State of Indiana-Tippecaioe C. C. Affirmed. Beilington Buckingham et al. vs. State of In

lana-Cass C. P. Reversed. Burris Moore et al. vs. Nathan Powell-Barmew O. C. Reversed. Robert A. Adams et al. vs. Chas. H. Baxter et al .- Marion C. P. Dismissed. Samuel Scott vs. Matilda Scott-Grant C. C. Affirmed.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Joshua Wathen et al. vs.-Garrett Fare, Daess C. P. Reversed in part and affirmed Hiram G. Finch et al. vs. Abraham Foustin Hamilton C. P. Affirmed. Jacob C. Rogers, vs. William J. Smith,—Putnam C. P. Affirmed. Nathan Jenks, vs. Lima Township, et al .- La grange, C. C. Reversed. John W. Martin, vs. John Stanfield-Tippeca

oe. C. P. Reversed. A. J. Harlan et al. vs. Noah Harris-Grant Peter Ringle, vs. Francis Bickli-Noble C. C.

Frederick Kontz, Guardian, &c. vs. Benjamin Hart-Huntington, C. P. Reversed. Board of Commissioners of Jefferson county vs. Joseph H. D. Rogers-Jefferson C. P. Af Robert A. Adams et al. vs. Francis M. Druxel et al .- Marion C. C. Affirmed.

Alexander Webb et al. vs. Joseph Deitch et al. Johnson C. C. Affirmed. John H. Quick vs. Springfield townshi Franklin C. C. Reversed. Hezekiah Nelson vs. Enos Futral-Grant C.C. John Royal vs. Jacob Bair - Tippecanoe C. C.

Joseph W. King, adm., vs. David Mix et al .-Laport C. P. Affirmed. Edward Colerick et al. vs. Robert W. Townley Allen C. P. Dismissed. Joseph Popham vs. Wm. Robinson—Koscuisko Nathan P. Lewis vs. John R. Coverdill-Deatur C. P. Reversed.

FOURTEENTH DAY. W. Grayson vs. Henry C. Meredith-Decatur Jos. Moore vs. Robt. E. Barnett-Vermillion Thomas S. Cox et al. vs. John Matthews et al. Tippecanoe C. C. Affirmed.

Henry Achey et ux. vs. John Burk-Marion C. John Harris et al. vs. Samuel Bottorff-War-Eli Hobbs vs. John Godlove et al.—Delaware

Michigan Central R. R. Co. vs. Abel D. Porter tat .-- Laporte C. C. Reversed. Henry M. Wourve vs. Board Commissioneren county-Warren C. C. Affirmed Elsey G. Burkham vs. Elish Beaver-Rush C.

State of Indiana et al. vs. Whitewater town-ip-Franklin C. C. Affirmed. Benedict K. Swope Sr., et al. vs. Peter Forney Putnam C. P. Reversed. John Letter et al. vs. Wm. Burnes-- White C.

The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad ompany vs. John Brown, adm.—Allen C. P. Wm. A. Pangester et al. vs. George Butt-fountain C. C. Affirmed. James Black et al. vs. John Horton-Knox C. Affirmed.

manages its own, it desires the Government to conduct its affairs. It says throw honor, good faith, integrity to the winds if we can but accomplish the object in view. The emancipation policy that print says is all right, but we must not the loyal slave States, and the announcement of such a policy will drive a necessary support from us. Wait, it says, until the war is over, then we are the amounts taken in their respective localities.—N. A. Ledger.

Show Your Hannel—The amount of the National Loan taken in this city is over \$63,000. The fundamapolis Journal says the amount taken in their respective localities.—N. A. Ledger.

the memorial than that it should lay unread on the table. The question here presented was as to the legality of their present punishment, which he defield.

Mr. Bingham said his colleague's position was that Ongress alone can suspend the writ, which, findianapolis has two or three times the wealth of New Albany, is a much larger place, and business brisk while here it is stagnant, this is not a very good showing for the capital city. We hope our contemporaries at other points will make the amounts taken in their respective localities.—N. A. Ledger.

Telegraphic News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, December 9. SENATE -- A number of petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

Several on the emancipation of slaves of rebels
were presented and referred to the Committee or

tee on Foreign Affairs. Agreed to. Mr. Clarke offered a resolution requesting the Marshal of the District to inform the Senate by what authority he keeps slaves of the District in jail because they are refractory. He said he had visited the jail and found a number of slaves of the District confined for no reason only because their master or mistress sent them there because they were refractory. The resolution was agreed

Mr. Hale's resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Supreme Court and estabshing another was taken up. He said the present Supreme Court had failed; he believed if the rebels now arms should succeed

the President's mes age relating to the Judiciary be referred to the Judiciary Committee. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution as amended was adopted,

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the resolution inquiring into the causes of the disaster of our army at Bull's Run and Ball's Bluff was taken up.

The question was on the substitute offered by

Mr. Chandler said officers of the army were not liable to impeachment; but one of our own mem-Treasury. A Southern exchange, a true Union bers has fullen, (Baker) and nobody was to blame. He thought the facts ought to be known. He wanted the truth known regarding the disasters in Missouri, referred to by the Senator from Kansas. If General Fremont is to blame, let it

the negroes? Abolitionists would answer, "they be known; but if not, in God's name let him be are not black, and must therefore take care of justified, and let the country know it. Mr. Foster thought it best to investigate the subject now. Under the present circumstances he thought that Congress had better not do it. If military officers managed the army badly, Congress would only make a bad matter worse by interfering. He would let the military alone in time of war. An inquiry of this kind would only call the men away from higher dnty. At the proper time Congress might make the inquiry. Mr. Sherman believed an investigation would be beneficial, especially a general inquiry into the whole conduct of the war and said he would record his solemn conviction that before the war ended slavery would almost

> of slavery. If he could infuse the spirit of the people into all the departments of the Govern-ment the war would soon end. Mr. Wfison was glad the resolution would take; he thought it was time the proclamation of officers should cease and the Government have the sole settled policy.

if not entirely cease to exist; but the war should

of great military experience. Great mistakes ad been made and were likely to be made, but he wanted it understood that the people expected that no mistakes would be made, but that every man give all he has and is to the country. Mr. Latham asked for the ayes and noes.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 33, noes 3, Messrs. Carlisle, Latham and Rice. Absent, Messrs. Bright, Collamer, Foot, Thompson, Willey, and Wilson. Adjourned.
HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, introduced a resolution, which was passed, authorizing the contested election case of Beach vs. Upton, in the Fairfax District of Vir-

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, fgave notice of his intention to introduce a bill donating lands to the mechanic arts in the establishment of colleges.

Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following, which was

WHEREAS, The exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion has already been practised indirectly, and as such exchange would not only in-crease enlistments to the vigor of our army, but subserve the highest interests of humanity, and as such exchange does not involve the recognition of the rebels: Therefore, Resolved by the Senate and House of Represen tatizes, That the President of the United States

be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion. On motion, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expedi-

ency of furnishing relief to the starving popula-tion of Ireland, and to report by bill or other-Mr. Wyckliffe, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of

WASHINGTON, December 10.
SENATE.—Messrs. Fessenden and Sumner

presented petitions for the emanc pation of slaves nder the war power. Mr. Foote offered a resolution that Waldo P. Johnson, by sympathizing with and participating in the rebeliion against the United States, has been guilty of conduct incompatible with his du-ty as a Senator of the United States, and that he be therefore expelled from the Senate of the United States. Laid over.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill to authorize the President to acquire territory for the settlement of free persons of African descent. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the reorgan-ization of the Medical Department of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Hale called up the resolution offered yes-terday that the Committee on the Judiciary be structed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Judicial system of the United States and establishing another in pursuance with

the Constitution. Agreed to.

Mr. Nesmith introduced a bill to provide for the protection of overland emigrants to California and Oregon. Referred to the Committee on

Mr. Chandler announced the death of Senator Bingham, from Michigan. After a tribute to the memory of his deceased colleague, Mr. Chandler offered the customary esolution, that the Senate go into mourning thir

y days and to adjourn. Messrs. King, Clark and Sumner spoke in feelng terms of the deceased. The resolution was agreed to, and the Senate

HOUSE.—Mr. Roscoe Conkling offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Attorney General to report his views as to the means of obtaining a retrocession of that part of Virginia formerly belonging to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Potter, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing a bounty for sol-diers in lieu of grants of public lands. He explained that the homestead feature of the bill was heretofore passed, but there is an addition that all soldiers, marines and seamen shall be entitled to the provisions of this act. It also con-

tains a section giving a bounty of \$30 to the three mouths' volunteers. The House concurred in the Senate resolution for a joint committee to inquire into the conduct of the present war, with power to send for per-

Mr. Pendleton moved that the memorial of Messrs. Howard, Gatchell and Davis be referred back to the Committee on the Judiciary with inback to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions declaring that Congress alone has the
power, under the Constitution, to suspend the
writ of habeas corpus; that the exercise of the
power by another department of the Government
is a usurpation, and dangerous to public liberty;
that the persons above named be delivered to the
Marshal to the end that they may be indicted
with the rights of a speedy trial if there if there
be probable cause for such proceedings.

be probable cause for such proceedings.

He spoke at length on this subject, saying that these gentlemen were members of the Board of Police of Baltimore, and on the 1st of July last, in the dead hour of night, were arrested by order of the military authorities and without charges being preferred against them conveyed as prisoners to fort McHenry. They ask that Congaess may examine into the question, and that they may be heard before a judicial tribunal; and yet Mr. Pendleton's colleagues on the Committee on the Judiciary could find no more fitting response to the memorial than that it should lay unread or the table. The question been presented was as to

his colleague contemplate a general jail delivery, his colleague contemplate a general jail delivery, or wish to confine his sympathies to the rebels and corspirators? Had he no sympathy for those confined in the old capitol? Why should they not also be discharged? Assuming his colleague's position to be right, his colleague was decelied in duty in not moving a suspension of the writ, in accordance with the oath he had taken to maintain, protect and defend the Constitution. The

Washington, December 11.

SENATE .- Mr. Sumner presented a petitic

for the emancipation of slaves—those of rebels without compensation, and those of Union men to

ense of the army. Agreed to.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution instructi

retire any improper officers of the navy or army.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to increase the

Mr. Nesmith announced the death of his late

olleague, Edward Dickinson Baker, United

States Senator from Oregon.

Mr. Nesmith paid a brief and feeling tribute to

is worth and bravery and offered the usual reso-

lutions of respect to his memory.

Mr. McDougal followed, referring to the decease of two distinguished Senators, Messrs.

Messrs, Browning, Canon, and others, fol

Mr. Latham closed with a most beautiful, elo-

uent and touching eulogy on the deceased, when

HOUSE-On motion of Mr. Holman it was

esolved that the Committee on Public Lands

should report what railway companies had re-ceived donation of lands on conditions of trans-

orting troops and munitions of war free of charge,

and whether the Government has the unqualified

Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution instructing the

Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill es tablishing diplomatic relations between the United States and Hayti and Liberia. The resolution

Mr. Blair of Missouri offered a resolution de-

iotic services of the late General Lyon, and ter

dering the thanks of Congress to the brave offi-

tained the honor of the flag and achieved a vic-tory at Springfield, Missouri, and in order to com-memorate that event, each regiment engaged on that occasion, bear on its colors the word Spring field in letters of gold, and that these resolutions be read at the head of the different regiments of

the army of the United States. Mr. Blair be-

lieved the Government had taken no notice at all of the death of General Lyon, and hence the pro-

priety of the passage of the resolution. He knew

the man well-one never lived who cared more

for his country and less for himself. The resolu-

on was adopted.

Mr. Lansing's preamble and resolution offered

Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania said if the possage of the resolution is to have a good effect, especial-

y in the West, the sooner it is passed the better. The allegation of Gen. Halleck as an excuse for

to exclude from his lines, give information to the

enemy, is too bold a pretext to justify him. The return of fugitive slaves was intended by Mc-

Ciellan and has been followed by Gens. Dix,

Kelley and others. All these cases are a disgrace

to the profession of arms. If such returns of fu-

gitives have been made by orders of the Com

epaulettes stripped from their shoulders, and it it has been done by higher authority, then God for-

Commanding Generals of the army without or-

ders from the President. He was satisfied of this

fact. While the President does not remove,

cashier them, as he (Lovejoy) would, he did not

on the subject of General Halleck's recent order

Mr. Julian referred to the case of Col. Brown

of an Indiana regiment, who refused to deliver up fugitives as ordered by Secretary Cameron. He presumed the Administration discountenanced

The resolution which caused this debate was tabled—78 to 64.

The resolution looking to the recognition of

Mr. Colfax remarked that the Committee on

Southern News.

see and Southern money.

the independence of Hayti and Liberia was adopt

to the army.

h proceedings and will not indicate such policy

his order that fugitive slaves whom he propos

on Monday, came up.

the Military Committee.

Military Committee.

Douglas and Baker.

he Senate adjourned.

ight of such transportation.

laws are to be executed, and not only executed by force, but by the sword. Of the powers of rebellion it did not lie in the mouths of the mefalists to claim the benefit of the Constitu on, every provision of which they had trampled On motion of Mr. Bingham, the whole subject was tabled—108 against 36.

A message was received from the Senate an uncing the death of Senator Bingham, of Mich-

An CURE

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nercous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution that the Comittee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire and report what reduction may be made in the exwhich females are so subject. the Mil.tary Committee to inquire into the expediency of appointing a joint committee of the two Houses of Congress who shall have power to ive improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the

Mr. Morrill introduced a joint resolution for confiscation of property of rebels for satisfaction of claims of loyal men. The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigaion and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Mr. Harris introduced a bill establishing mili-Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or ary and mail routes. The bill was referred to from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and number of cadets at West Point. Referred to the may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail, pre-paid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to

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"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT." INSTANT RELIEF

PURIFY YOUR BREATH! STREGTHEN YOUR VOICE! SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS.

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

LADIES ARE DELIGRED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

CHILDREN CRY FOR manding Generals, they deserve to have their SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

give them for they know not what they do.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, expressed his honest
conviction that such orders were issued by the They relieve a Cough instantly.

believe the Commanding Generals had power for such inhuman and shameful measures. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, said Mr. Stevens had evidently misunderstood Gen. Halleck's order. The latter (Halleck) informed him that he had They give strength and volume to the voice no idea of doing anything contrary to the law of last Congress and the policy of the Government. A debate ensued between Blair and Lovejoy

ed with an amendment that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the expediency of The subject of abolishing the franking privilr a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get Postofices and Roads had promised a bill to abolish it. The bill also requires members to

show the absolute necessity of new post routes. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11 .- The Kentucky Provisional Government passed an act taxing brokers \$25 a week sho charge discount on Tennes-Gen. Zollhcoffer with a large force is at Burke-

The Richmond Examiner says that laborers are wanted for immediate construction of a railroad from Centerville to Manassas R. W. Barnet and L. Orr were elected by the South Carolina Legislature to the rebel Con-

Southern papers say the Federal forces can not get more than half of their sea island cotton, the value of which is only \$750,000. The Norfolk Day Book says: Gen. Scott will soon be in the South, after the wanner of the Mason and Siidell capture.

A dispatch from Richmond by way of New
Orleans, dated the 5th, says:

A dispatch says the flotilla lately at Old Point Comfort has gone up the Potomac doubtless to attack Evensport and Centerville. SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—A party of Confederates isited Tybee Island Wednesday and fired the ight house. The Federals shelled the island but

the Confederates were unhurt.

From sixteen to eighteen vessels, apparently old whalers, were in the roads yet. The Electoral College of Tennessee, at Nash-President and Vice President.

General Edward Sparrow and J. F. Simms were chosen Senators to the rebel Congress from Louisiana.

Missourl News. Offinville, Dec. 11.—Union men from La-fayette county report that 700 re'sel recruits left Lexington to join Price's army.

A band of Mexicans, sixteen in number, from the rebel army were captured near Dunkersburg

on Monday.

A son and son-in-law of Colonel Magoffin have also been taken. They were leaders of the foray on our trains near Georgetown on Saturday.

The *couting party which left here about ten days ago is said to have surprised a rebel camp in Salem county, capturing a large number of wagons and taking about fifty prisoners.

It is rumored here that Price is moving north-ward

SEDAMA, Dec. 11.—It is reported that a fight ook place yesterday near Waverly, Lafayette county, between a body of rebels under the noto-ious Gen. Shelby, and a detachment of Federal avalry. They were fighting again this morning, ut no particulars are given.

Bosron, Dec. 11.—Ex-Minister Faulkner, re leased from Fort Warren on parole, has gone to Richmond to endeavor to exchange himself for

MEDICAL.

Siek Headack NervousHeadache Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Beaman, Prowbridge and Granger of Michigan, Ashley of O., and Sedgwick of New York.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, after which the House adjourned.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness. For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all ersons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxa-

igestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and

rength of the whole system.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

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SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you nstantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. My signature is on each package. All others are coun A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of

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A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually." SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SAVE THE PIECES!

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"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price 15 cents HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York. CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm on the unsuspecting public, fullations of my PRE-ARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine fore purchasing, and see that the full name,

NOTICE.

1861.

Indianapolis, October 15, 1861.

MEDICAL

DR. BURNHAM

Rev. M. G. Clark; Jas. C. Yohn, Esq.; A. R. Hyde, Esq.;

Indianapolis Indiana

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NOTICE.

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PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

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We devote our entire time and attention to the treat ment of the various private diseases treated of in our private report. Our Dispensary is the only Institution of the kind in America which has been e tablished by a special charter, and this fact should give it a preference over the various quacks of doubtful character to be found in a large cities.

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TIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By

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THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL THE DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.

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Tax Notice

1861

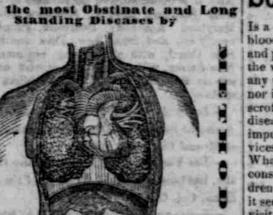
HAVING RECEIVED THE TAX DEPLICATS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Taxes for Marion County.

AT THE TREASURER'S OFFICE IN THE CITT OF INDIANAPOLIS. If tax-payers will call early they will be walted upon without delay. The law requires that the taxes shall be paid in gold and silver coin, or in the notes of solvent specie paying banks regularly organized under the hanking laws of this State.

The Taxes for the Year 1861 are as follows, viz: Wayne

JOHN L. BROWN, Treasurer Murion County.

MEDICAL. Scrofula, or King's Evil



blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercarial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed it seems to be the rod of Him who says: "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their chil Its effects commence by deposition from the

WONDERFUL RESULTS IN THIS CITY AND VI-CINITY.—Miss Hoshour, disease of female sys-tem with Neuvaleta 21st physician in attendance Mr. Brewster, Bronchial Consumption; Mrs. Runnion, Mrs. Spann, Mrs. Todd and others, complicated female disease, several years standing; Mr. Brady, Hancock county, disease of the bladder and kidneys, etc., etc. Are you afflicted? "A word to the wise is sufficient."

the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, cruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrotulous constitutions not gies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not Persons desirous of knowing more of Dr. Burnham and his skill are referred to the following well known citizens: Prof. S. K. Hosbour, Dr. S. C. Frink, A. D. Streight, Esq.; have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many de structive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and ndeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous, their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To leanse it from the system we must renovate the lood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine

we supply in AYER'S AM NOW READY TO RECEIVE PROPOSALS FOR delivering from my farm (8% miles south-east of Indianapolis,) 3,000 cords of wood, sawed once, to the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. The contractor to chop, haul and saw the wood; the necessary teams and feed, wagons, horse-power, and saw, farmished by myself. The contractors to give security for careful usage of machinery and stock, and for completion of contract before Sept. 18, 1862. I will allow the use of two houses for boarding hands. Also, bids for chopping alone received. Hundreds of cords can be piled on the road, as cut, and all within one-third of a mile of same. Cash payments of Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

within one-third of a mile of same. Cash payments of eighty per cent. from the I. and C. Railroad Company and a Fermine and Skin Discour. St. And and Skin Discour. such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's monthly as work progresses; the balance on completion of contract. I expect to give the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. For fures, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt ther particulars and the specifications apply to me at Gallandet.

J. S. BROWN. Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mecurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dys. pepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all Complaints arising from Vitiated or Impure Blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for Scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impos sible in contaminated constitutions.

> AYER'S Ague Cure FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF Intermittent Fever or Fever and Ague, Hemittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bil-lious Headache, and Billious Fevers, indeed for the wholeclass of diseases originating in Biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "Cure" expels the misasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of compaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in billious fistricts, where Fever and Ague prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the peedy and certain cure of Intermittents, is that contains no Quinice or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the

Fever and Agne is not alone the consequ of the mias:natic poison. A great variety of dis-orders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Pal pitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colie, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermitt type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels he poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken octreating Venerial Diseases, including Syphilis in all its stages; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicoelle, and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder &c., with out memory containing. sease. Hence it is even more valuable for proection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the pro-tection this remedy affords. Prepared by

Debility, Impotency, &c., the secret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the baneful babit of self-abuse. To which is added observations on smale Diseases, and other interesting matter of the utimportance to the married and those contemplation at state. Sent to any address of their physics. DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass All our remedies are for sale by ROBERT BROWNING, Indiana, ALLEN & CO. Cincipnati

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NEW BOILER FEEDERS OR WATER GOVERNOR. THIS MACHINE IS SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION is not liable to get out of orders, keeps the weaps at one hight in the boiler—be the evaporation of little—is a sure water guage and low water derease of an obstruction in the pump or water pipe of these machines has been thoroughly tested on the attached to the machinery of the Indiana State.

From the trial of the above machin office, we are satisfied it will perfor for it, and that it will be highly prin J. R. APPLETO

TRUMAN CURTIS, En